The major naxalite groups such as CPML-PW, MCCI [now merged to form CPI (Maoist)] and CPML-LIB, CPML-JS/KR are behind the violent incidents in these States.

Measures to deal with organised Mafia and Extremists

282. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the meeting of Eastern Zonal Council, he has asked the Naxalite infected States to speed up measures to deal with organized mafia and extremists;

(b) whether Government has drawn up some action plan to speed up this process;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of financial help rendered to Orissa and other similarly placed States to fight this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) In the meeting of Eastern Zonal Council held on 30.5.2005 at Ranchi, the Union Home Minister advised the naxalite affected States *inter-alia* to take suitable action for arresting naxals crossing State boundaries. He also observed that general crimes, particularly organized crimes, having inter-State ramifications is another area of concern. He requested the State Governments to join together and exchange information about organized criminal gangs operating in more than one State with a view to breaking inter-State crime syndicates.

(b) and (c) To facilitate better sharing of crime information, Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) and organized Crime Intelligence System (OCIS) pilot projects have been taken up by the Government of India. The States have been advised to make full use of these projects. Further, in order to pursue a coordinated approach to curb naxalite violence and activities, Government of India has recently constituted a standing committee under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of 13 naxalite affected States and the Minister of State in the Home Ministry incharge of internal security, as its members.

(d) The details of assistance provided to the major naxalite affected States, including Orissa, under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and the Police Modernisation Scheme are as under:-(i) Reimbursement under SRE:

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	amount so far disbursed under SRE Scheme upto 30.6.05
Andhra Pradesh	5442.77
Bihar	4169.19
Madhya Pradesh	964.77
Maharashtra	469.63
Orissa	942.51
Chhattisgarh	689.02
Jharkhand	679.04
Uttar Pradesh	125.47
West Bengal	73.70
TOTAL	13555.59

NAME Of State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (allocated)
Andhra Pradesh	72.0	77.2	8.3	70	70.6	80.0
Bihar	57.5	54.G	11.5	0.4*	46.4	40.0
Chhattisgarh	20.5	21.9	16.7	17.5	16.3	21.0
Jharkhand	40.1	28.9	12.7	8.7	15.4	27.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.4	53.0	51.3	46.0	36.5	33.0
Maharashtra	83.1	92.1	67.9	62.8	63.4	66.0
Orissa	30.5	30.5	16.7	22.0	21.0	20.0
Uttar Pradesh	123.9	116.0	60.3	70.6	85.0	82.0
West Bengal	60.4	56.50	0.3	2.1	38.9	25.0
TOTAL	542.4	530.1	245.1	300.1	393.5	394.0

*Plan not submitted but amount released for polnet

Besides, Rs.2475 crores have been sanctioned to 55 naxalite affected districts of 9 States for 3 years starting from 2003-04 to fill in critical gaps in social and physical infrastructure under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY) of the Government of India.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis

283. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration of Bangladeshis to this country continues unabated, despite erection of barbed wire fencing between the two countries;

(b) the estimated number of Bangladeshis in the country, particularly in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi and the areas around Delhi like Noida and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, Faridabad and Gurgaon in Haryana; and

(c) the number of Bangladeshis detected in Delhi during 2004 and 2005 so far and those deported to Bangladesh during the last three years ending 31st December, 2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per reports, the illegal immigration from areas where border fencing has been completed; has reduced.

(b) It is difficult to make a realistic estimate of the number of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities.

(c) Details of detection and deportation of illegal migrants from Delhi for the year 2002,2003, and 2004 is as under:

Year	Illegal Bangladeshi migrants deported
2002	2987
2003	5760
2004	6002